LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation:
This article delves into the linguistic features of scientific and technical terms in both English and Uzbek languages, exploring the commonalities, differences, and challenges inherent in their usage.

Keywords: terminological systems, morphological structure, semantics specificity, conceptual specificity, pragmatic considerations, communicative functions.

Introduction:
The realm of scientific and technical communication is heavily reliant on precise and standardized terminology to convey complex concepts. Scientific and technical terms in English often exhibit a rich morphological structure, incorporating prefixes, suffixes, and roots derived from Latin and Greek origins. Conversely, Uzbek scientific and technical terms may include indigenous morphological elements and borrowings from diverse linguistic influences, reflecting the polycentric nature of its terminology development.

Literature analysis and methodology:
Both English and Uzbek languages engage in terminological borrowing from other languages to accommodate technological advancements and scientific discoveries. English, as a global lingua franca of science and technology, assimilates terms from diverse linguistic sources, while Uzbek undergoes a process of adaptation and transliteration to integrate foreign concepts into its technical lexicon.
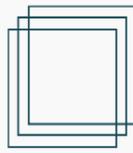
The semantic precision and conceptual specificity of scientific and technical terms are paramount in both languages. English scientific terminology often exhibits a high degree of lexical granularity, enabling nuanced distinctions between closely related concepts. Uzbek technical terminology strives to achieve comparable conceptual specificity through native lexemes and calques, reflecting the unique conceptual framework of Uzbek scientific discourse.

Results:
English employs comprehensive terminological systems and internationally recognized standards, contributing to the coherence and consistency of scientific and technical discourse. Uzbek, undergoing terminological standardization efforts, aims to establish systematic frameworks for technical terminology, aligning with international conventions and ensuring linguistic uniformity in specialized domains.

The evolution of scientific and technical terminology necessitates continual neology and lexical innovation in response to emerging phenomena and technological advancements. English, as a dynamic and adaptive language, readily accommodates neologisms and coinages, while Uzbek undergoes deliberate lexical enrichment to encapsulate novel scientific concepts and advancements within its linguistic framework.

Discussion:

The pragmatic functions of scientific and technical terms in English and Uzbek languages extend beyond linguistic form to encompass their communicative efficacy and contextual appropriateness. Both languages prioritize the functional adequacy of technical terminology in facilitating precise and unambiguous communication within scientific discourse, underpinning the pragmatic pertinence of specialized language use.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, in the realm of scientific and technical communication, the linguistic features of terminology in English and Uzbek languages exhibit a dynamic interplay of morphological, semantic, standardization, neological, and pragmatic factors. Understanding and addressing the intricacies of scientific and technical terms in both languages are pivotal in fostering effective cross-linguistic communication and knowledge dissemination within diverse scientific and technical domains.

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